



VOICE OF MISSIONS

BY WAY OF THE CROSS

REV. W. M. D. DERRICK, D. D.

General Secretary, Missionary Department A. M. E. Church, Room 118 House, New York City.

REV. JAMES PORTER, D. D.

Before the General Conference of the Canadian Methodist Church.

Which convened at London, Ontario, September 6, 1894.

Mr. President, and Brethren of the General Conference of Canada. Metho-

dists!

At the last session of our Annual Conference, in the city of Hamilton, just closed; two delegates, the Rev. Josephus O'Bryan, and myself, were appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of the Ontario Annual Conference, of the African Methodist Episcopal church, to your venerable

and august body.

We are sorry, sirs, that our worthy co-representative, the eminent and much beloved O'Bryan, is unavoidably detained at home.

This, sirs, is my only excuse for obstructing my presence alone in your midst and attempting to speak to such an array of eminent scholars and divines.

We feel, sirs, that we voice the sentiments, not only of our conference, but of all our entire connection, the A. M. E. church of Canada and other provinces of Her Majesty's dominion, the islands of the sea, of Africa, and the United States, when we thank God for your marvelous success and rejoice at your continued and ever increasing prosperity as great Methodist body.

And, sirs, we are wont to claim a share in your noble achievements as inheriting to us as joint participants of a noble heritage.

For, in a true, Catholic and Christ-like spirit, we should forever chant and sing, that, except in name and geographical limitations, that "we are not divided, all one body we, one in faith and doctrine, one in charity."

Rev. sirs, we are engaged in the same great work of human evangelization with you, and although we are not hourly with you, nor crowned with opulence, as are many of our more highly favored and time-honored denominations, yet our efforts thus far at founding and establishing our work have been most signal and favorably blessed. And so, reviewing the unfortunate and very painful circumstances, which necessitated our work, we truly can but say that "out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness."

Our church, "the African Methodist Episcopal" church of America, was formally organized in 1816, when Richard Allen, one of the most remarkable men of the 19th century, was elected as our first bishop.

This gave form and stability to our church, as never before in all the many years of its perilous and eventful existence, and the trials she encountered from numerous and treacherous enemies within and countless and unrelenting foes without.

Since the day and time referred to, we have elected and consecrated 21 more Bishops, including the venerable Willis Nazrey, who was specially set apart for the work in this dominion under the name and title of the British Methodist Episcopal church in 1856. But this branch, through its duly accredited agents and the late Bishop R. R. Disney, has again in the year of 1880, returned to our hearts and warmest embrace, excepting perhaps a few churches which still remain unto themselves.

Our members, though very few in the beginning, have wonderfully increased, so that now, we number over one-half million without any legitimate or lawful leader.

Out of the twenty-two Bishops elected, 13 have entered into rest and glory.

But the nine remaining ones are still alive and efficient; most of them in the flush of manhood, of vigorous health and massive intellect; noble propagators and defenders of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. We have over 5,000 itinerant and about 9,000 local preachers; we have nearly 600,000 members and about 500,000 pupils, officers and teachers in our Sunday schools.

We have some 5,000 churches and nearly 3,000 parsonages, which together, with other valuable properties, our 23 colleges, institutes, seminaries, &c., &c., will not over several million dollars. And so you will see that in conformity with our Methodistic idea of push and conquest, that ours is really and truly a lively, active, working Christianity. There is no stay or stand in Methodism, but a continual striving against sin and Satan everywhere. Our mission distinctively is to convert, capture and bring this world to God and His Christ. And if we will only surrender the will He will supply the way of its doing, as He declares in Holy Writ "That this Gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations; and then shall the end come." This, sirs, is the measure and scope of our work.

We congratulate you on the noble mission you have effected among your

selves, and hope that the work so nobly begun will have a final and complete consummation. Only let us consider nothing as done while there remaineth ought to be done.

We, too, are trying to emulate your example on the other side of the bridge, and hope that the day is nigh at hand when not only all our white Methodists and all our colored Methodists of this and other lands shall be united into two great bodies for active, aggressive movements against the strongholds of sin and Satan; but when we, as Methodists of every race and clime, one and inseparable, shall be consolidated, united, joined; and not only as now, in faith and doctrine, but in the broadest, fullest sense, in a union strong and powerful, predicated upon the invincible and ever-conquering truth of "God our Father, Christ our Redeemer, and man our brother," everywhere!"

We, therefore, sir, on behalf of the Ontario African Methodist Episcopal Conference of Canada and the general connection everywhere, extend our fraternal greetings to you, Mr. President, to your honorable delegates and to your noble constituency everywhere!

And so invoke on you and them heaven's rarest and richest blessings.

SKETCHINGS

For the Voice of Missions—By Rev. John C. Brock.

The leaders and thinkers of the A. M. E. Church have been agitating the question of establishing and developing the work in Africa for a number of years. In looking over the earlier records of our church for the purpose of accomplishing the work assigned to us at the last session of the Philadelphia Conference, viz., the collecting and publishing biographical sketches of the fathers of the conference, we found this utterance made by Bishop Nazrey at the Philadelphia Conference session of 1855: "I have also been seeking in the past year for information about the interior of Africa, but have not gathered as much as desired. We shall be prepared to recommend to the General Conference the establishment of a foreign mission."

Thus we see that near forty years ago the fathers were looking forward to a work that is just now being developed through the persistent energy and heroic efforts of our distinguished Bishop H. M. Turner. "Tis true the work is still in its incipiency, but it takes time for the acorn to develop into the mighty oak. So we think our African work is growing slowly but surely. Great reforms and mighty revolutions are not the result of one day's effort. Continued efforts must be put forth to increase patriotism and loyalty and secure adherents to any great and good cause. If the next General Conference would elect a bishop for that special work, we believe a mighty crusade would be given to the cause of African Methodism on the continent of Africa.

DEATH'S RAVAGES.

The death angel has been very busy during the past few weeks, entering the ministerial ranks and removing many honored brethren who have been faithful and true for years as field laborers. First, Presiding Elder Pierce, of the New Jersey Conference. His death was quickly followed by that of Rev. Jacob Wilkshelm, of the Philadelphia Conference, and now we learn that Presiding Elder Morris, of the Baltimore Conference, is no more,

One by one we are passing away. God buries his workers but the work goes on.

We extend to Bishop Grant our heartfelt sympathies as he preserves his anxious vigil by the bedside of his afflicted companion. We pray that God may be merciful to him, and preserve his "faithful" wife for many more years of companionship.

The members and friends of Bethel Church, Philadelphia, will not soon forget the great evangelical effort made by our good Bishop Graves, on Sunday morning July 22nd, when one dozen of souls met him at the altar and promised to begin that journey that would bring them to the land of bliss in the sweet bye and bye.

BISHOP A. W. WAYMAN, D. D., our venerable senior, was in the chair, when we visited the Indiana Conference at Kokomo, and was looking well and cheerful. We never saw the Bishop preside with more dignity, display more self-possession, and exercise more patience, than on this occasion. We have seen the time, when we thought him over-exacting, and painfully sensitive in regard to order and quiet among the brethren, but since he has become the chief functionary of the church, or the father of the A. M. E. Church, his whole nature appears to have become liberalized; and he is willing for every man, member of the Conference, visiting brethren, general officers and boring Bishops, to have his say. Yet the Bishop is sufficiently exacting, in the running machinery of the Conference, to keep every one busy. God spare his valuable life, it is our heart's prayer! For the Bishop, who would succeed him, should he go to heaven, is not fit for the position.

But the nine remaining ones are still alive and efficient; most of them in the flush of manhood, of vigorous health and massive intellect; noble propagators and defenders of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus. We have over 5,000 itinerant and about 9,000 local preachers; we have nearly 600,000 members and about 500,000 pupils, officers and teachers in our Sunday schools.

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GOSPEL WORK IN AFRICA.

MISSIONARY SNYDER TELLS OF THE "DARK SIDE" OF THE CONGO FIELD.

A Godless, Wicked People Learning of Christ.

A missionary's life is not all a holiday. Sometimes bright days come. Sometimes one's heart seems to beat a joyful, glad-some beat; but these days are rare. There comes to the true missionary a sense of nearness to God, as though one could feel the "everlasting arms" and shear the "wings" that brings a joy, and a pleasure, and a comfort, not to be mentioned in the same breath with the world's definition of them.

A person coming here from a northern climate must necessarily undergo that change known by name of acclimation, and that means for some a very trying time, and often death.

The sickness of Africa is hematuric fever—it lurks in the air as the snake lurks in the desert; you may tread on it to-day, be bitten and die; you may live in Africa twenty years and never have the fever. You may be well this evening and buried inside of five days, yes, four days, may be buried to-morrow night. Not much is known about hematuric fever. No symptoms warn one of its approach. Have you a fever this afternoon? It may be hematuric, it may not. The hemorrhage is the first indication, and tells you what it is. The hemorrhages last, as a rule, two days—sometimes less, sometimes more, according to the treatment. My experience is limited; but as near as I can tell, more die after the hemorrhages cease than at the time they occur. Those who survive the attack, quickly regain their strength, seemingly having suffered loss of strength only, due to the loss of blood. Those who die seem to have had not only a loss of blood, but the blood remaining in the system is poisoned, due in some way to the diseased kidneys. Some die of exhaustion. A very satisfactory treatment consists in freely purging, and administering quinine in large doses, hydromelically.

Next to this, in point of trouble, though not so deadly, comes the "figger" (*arcopelta penetrans*). One has not to live very long in Africa before becoming acquainted with this pest, in appearance very much like the common flea, only much smaller. The female insect burrows under the skin, producing an intense itching not at all relieved, save by removal. If not removed at once, the female begins to lay an innumerable amount of eggs in a sac and in a day or two a black spot is noticed where the itching is, and if you are at all skillful, the sac and insect may easily be removed, leaving a hole, however, in the foot the size of a pea. No one is exempt from this pest. Shoe will not keep them out, nor are you free of them from one end of the year to the other.

Mosquitoes rarely trouble us. Wild honey-bees are exceedingly troublesome at some times of the year. Scorpions and centipedes abound; I can personally testify to the stinging properties of the scorpion. One stung me and for twenty-four hours I was in pain. Snakes do not seem to be very plentiful. I have seen but three kinds, one a small brown snake, said to be very poisonous; a green snake, the bite of which, the natives say, produces death, and the boa-constrictor, a specimen of which came on our station early one morning and killed four goats and was in the act of swallowing one of them when he was discovered and shot. I measured him and found his length to be twelve feet four inches, and eighteen inches around. The natives told us it was a "child snake" and proceeded to tell us of others measuring twenty feet. We are satisfied to lay an innumerable amount of eggs in a sac and in a day or two a black spot is noticed where the itching is, and if you are at all skillful, the sac and insect may easily be removed, leaving a hole, however, in the foot the size of a pea. No one is exempt from this pest. Shoe will not keep them out, nor are you free of them from one end of the year to the other.

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WORTH KNOWING.

It is now estimated that Chicago's drainage canal system will cost \$25,000,000.

In Germany the forest land owned by the state is 35 per cent of all forest lands.

Lunar halos are sometimes large and sometimes small because they are formed at different heights in the air.

Silver tarnishes when exposed to the light because of the active or chemical property possessed by the rays of the sun.

Bodies of moths are covered with a thick down because the insects require protection from the dampness of the night.

White clothing is cool because it reflects the heat of the sun; black clothing is warm because it absorbs both heat and light.

The eyeball is white because the blood vessels that feed its substance are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

The unfermented wine, such as was a cause of offense to the W. C. T. U. at Chautauqua, is sold in various places. It is mixed with the milkshake to give it a sweet taste, and is retailed at shops where the actual process of pressing the juice from the grapes goes on under the eye of the consumer.

The bank of England has fewer notes in circulation than it had fifteen years ago, and the total active note circulation of England is hardly greater than when the act of 1844 passed. Banknotes are used much less in business than formerly, other means of exchange having taken the place.

Cures That Faith Won't Effect
Are brought about by the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among American family remedies. Rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver complaint, malaria and nervous complaints subside under its reliable treatment. Those who use it are reaping a fruitful harvest of health. Physicians of the first standing commend it.

A Mind-Wrecking Task.

"It is impossible!" she exclaimed. "I am foiled," and she threw the pen despairingly from her.

"What is the matter?" asked her mother.

"I was writing to Herbert and tried to spell his college yell."

THE DIXIE FAIR AT MACON, GA.

One Fare Esteem All Points—Immenses Preparations—Massive Buildings.

A Grand Enterprise for Georgia.

A round trip rate of one fare from all Ohio points will be granted to the Great Dixie Fair, which will open on the 1st of June next month. Mr. G. A. McDonald, general passenger agent of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway, and its sister line, the Florida Passenger Association held recently in New York, secured this concession in favor of the great exhibition. All things indicate that the exposition will be a success. Most extensive work has been done upon the grounds and buildings. Central Hall, the largest and most elaborate hall ever built, is alive with workers. New exhibition buildings and stables are being erected, while the main building is in full course, and is the most perfect order. Much work was required, but it has been done rapidly, and ingeniously, and the result of the labor has been worked at the park. The main building will cover twice as much area as any other hall ever built, and it will be so arranged as to give the greatest advantage to exhibitors. The people of Macon and all over Georgia are looking forward to the fair and are saving liberally of their time and money to seek the enterprise.

The fair will bring a great many people from the South and particularly from the West and Northwest now disestablished in that now poverty-stricken section. The people of the South have a desire that will be offered to the exposition, to visit the empire state of the South with a view of changing their residence. Many of them joining states will be largely benefited by this immigration.

The fair is to be held at a most opportune time. In October the farmers of the Northwest and West have gathered their harvest and are in a position to have a large amount of crops, and with such money in their pockets as their fad brings them, are in a condition to travel if they desire to do so, either to seek a new location or for health and recreation.

WHEN YOU are going to use spices of any kind or pepper, get the whole grains and grind them yourself. Then you will not run the risk of spoiling your grains with pulverized chips.

A Practical Age?

Is it fit for the present? "Of what use is it?" and "How soon will I get my money out of it?" are questions always asked before any investment of any kind. Bright intelligent young ladies spend a great deal of time in acquiring useless accomplishments. Parents who wish to render their children independent of the world have a desire to give them a course in shorthand and typewriting. For young ladies it is a general and pleasant pastime, and it is a stepping stone to a higher business position. For terms, etc., in the best, most thorough schools, see our circulars and testimonials.

Mrs. McNutt's School of Shorthand & Typewriting, 137 and 139 S. W. L. Avenue, Wall Street, Knoxville, Tenn.

There is more Cataract in this section of the country than all other parts put together, and unless there were some way to make it incurable, for a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies. Science has now shown that it is a constitutional disease, and that the only constitutional treatment is Hydro-Catarract, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. It is a pure, clear, transparent fluid. It is taken internally in doses from drams to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and nerves, and cures all forms of cataract. This offer one hundred dollars for any man to fail to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials free.

J. CHENY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 5c.

He who admires himself is short of the commodity when it comes to consider others.

Dr. Klimm's SWAMP ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles.

Pamphlet and Consultation free.

Laboratory Birmingham, N. Y.

Young man, you had better starve your body than to fail for your mind.

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives strength, removes obstructions, and cures constipation. 25 cts. 50 cts. \$1.

Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children, softening the gums, reduces inflammation, alays pain, cures wind colic. \$1. a bottle.

If afflicted with sore eyes see Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25¢ per bottle.

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